

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB 1413

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31. 1739.

N^o 1411.

The Tories no Jacobites, and yet Irreconcilable Enemies to the Present Establishment.



HAT Burnet tells us of the Tories, in the Reign of King William, is equally true of that Party at the present Time.

He (King William) try'd how he could govern us, by balancing the Two Parties one against another; but he came at last

to be persuaded, that the Tories were irreconcilable to him, and he was resolv'd to try and crush them no more. Hist. of his own Times, Vol. II. p. 305.

Burnet does not here charge the Tories with being Jacobites; that is, of having a Design to restore King James. No: They were Irreconcilable to King William; or, in other Words, they had such an inveterate Hatred to the Person of that Prince, and to the Revolution, which was brought about by the Whigs, that they did every Thing in their Power to make his Reign unprosperous, and, consequently, odious to the People.

The Honour, the Interest, and the Trade of the Nation were what they had no Regard or Concern for. They were resolv'd to sacrifice these, to frustrate and disappoint that Prince in all his Undertakings against the Common Enemy.

And yet, at the same Time, it is most certain, they had not a Thought of restoring King James.

Now, tho' I cannot say with some Men, — 'That the Succession in the House of Hanover is founded solely upon the Revolution, and upon the same Principles as that was;' — because it is most certain that the House of Hanover have, by our Constitution, an Hereditary Right to the Crown, previous to a Claim of Parliamentary Right: Yet, as the present Establishment may be said to be the immediate Consequence of the Revolution, and the just and necessary Effect of it; we need not be surpris'd, if the Whigs, who were Friends to, and indeed the Authors of the one, have the same Friendship and Attachment to the other; and if the Tories, who were irreconcilable to the Revolution, are as inveterate against the present Establishment.

Upon the very same Principle, viz. A Personal Hatred, that they distressed King William in his Government, they have as constantly oppos'd the Government, ever since the present Succession took Place. And therefore, when some Men would undertake the Defence of the Tories, and shew that they are loyal to the present Establishment, by telling us, — 'That Jacobitism is quite extinct, and that those absurd Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance are entirely exploded;' — Nothing can be more false and ridiculous.

It is, indeed, an Argument, that the Tories are not irreconcilable to the present Establishment; but it is not the least Proof, that they would not do their utmost to distress and betray the Government, and act the very same Part towards the King on the Throne, were they once the Majority, and invested with Power, as their Predecessors did towards King William.

It is the most idle and absurd Consequence which Men draw, and would impose upon the People; — 'The Tories are not Jacobites, therefore they are Friends to the present Establishment.'

There is not the least Ground or Reason to believe, that they are not the Tories were Jacobites in King William's Reign. The Absurd Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance were as much exploded then as they can be now.

Can any Man believe, that Rochester and Nottingham would the Placing the Crown on King William's Head from a Principle of Passive Obedience?

Will venture to say, That in no Age or Country the civiliz'd Part of the World was it ever known, that the Body of the People did not think they had a Right to redress themselves by Force against the Illegal and Arbitrary Oppressions of their Governors; or that they constantly exercis'd that Right, unless aw'd and restrain'd by a superior Force.

Is there one Arbitrary Government at this Time in the Christian Part of the World; but as the People are forced to submit to constant and grievous

Oppressions; so let that Government but discharge and reduce that Force, by which the People are compell'd to submit, and a Revolution or New Government will be the immediate consequence of it.

I am not speaking of Individuals, but of the Body of a Nation. There are some few Men in all Countries, who in Religion, as well as Politics, can digest and believe the most absurd Tenets and Doctrines.

But it is a Disgrace and Dishonour to human Nature to impute this Weakness to Mankind in general.

No. Whatever false Notions in Religion or Government are establish'd in any Country, it is a very wrong Judgment to suppose, that they are generally and in Sincerity believed. Men submit to them from the Restraints they are laid under. Take away these Restraints, and Truth will immediately shine forth in its full Lustre, and be embraced and contend'd for by all, excepting a few despicable Bigots.

I have always heretofore been astonish'd to hear it said, 'That Jacobitism is extinct, and those absurd Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance quite exploded;' — as if they had ever really been national Doctrines, and not the Doctrines of a few weak and bigotted Men only.

It is the only Petence the Tories have to insinuate themselves into Favour, and to deceive the Nation in general, that they are Friends to the present Government, to alledge, — 'That they are not Jacobites.'

But it is amazing, that any Whig can be deluded by this Declaration.

King William's War was undertaken in Defence and Support of himself and of the Revolution. No wonder therefore, that the Tories oppos'd it in every Step.

But it is very possible the same Men may have Views and Designs in promoting a War, and in that Case they must pretend great Zeal for the carrying it on with Vigor.

But let them be once admitted, as was done by King William, into a Share of the Conduct of that War, and they will as surely as ever they did in the War in that Prince's Reign, do every thing to render it inglorious and unsuccessful.

The same personal Hatred will operate, and direct their Conduct the very same in both Cases.

It may perhaps seem a Paradox to some Men, — that the Tories should have an irreconcilable Hatred to the present Establishment, and yet not wish in their Hearts, and attempt it if it were in their Power, to overthrow the present Government.

But to this the Answer is easy. Their personal Hatred will make them do the one; that is, to distress the Government; but their Interest will not suffer them to go so far as to endeavour to overthrow it.

It was so in Fact in King William's Reign. They had no Design to restore King James, and yet they labour'd with all their Art to render King William's Reign as inglorious, the War he was engag'd in as unsuccessful, and his Person and Government as odious to the Nation, as their Wit and Malice could suggest and invent.

As they knew they had no Design to restore King James, and that no Foreign Power was able to effect this, without their Assistance, they were not afraid to distress King William, and to give France all the Advantages that were possible against him in the War.

The Use to be made of this is; — that every Motion of these Men be narrowly watch'd and look'd into, that so they may never rise to any Degree of Power beyond what they enjoy at present.

To get the Power into their own Hands is apparently the grand Scheme which at present they have in View. I don't mean a Power in the Administration, but a Power to distress the Government.

And therefore if it be their Endeavour to reduce any Power of the Crown, we may be sure it is only with a View to get themselves into Power; and as they are sensible that Power which they complain of is the only Hindrance to their acquiring that Power which they aim at.

Should they ever be able to effect this, I need not say what will be the Consequences of it.

I am persuas'd a neighbouring Power would not be so pacifick as she affects to be at present, were it not to give an Opportunity to the Tories to try their Strength, and to wait the Event of it.

Vienna, Dec. 12. N. S.

WE are now inform'd, that most of the Difficulties resulting from the Preliminaries of the late Peace, and which the Emperor had remonstrated against to the Porte are settled to the Satisfaction of the Imperial Court. The Turks not only recede from their Pretensions with regard to the Limits towards Bosnia, and in particular to a certain District on the other Side of the Save, which they might lay claim to by virtue of the Preliminaries, but they consent also to the Destruction of a Passage call'd the *Via Carolina* in Wallachia, which might have given the Turks free Entrance whenever they pleas'd into Transylvania.

The Committee for inquiring into the Affair of the Generals Wallis and Neuperg have already had two Meetings at the House of the Count de Harrach who is the President.

Extract of a Letter from Mans, in the County of Maine in France, dated December 20.

'After a high Wind that had blown for several Days, and Torrents of Rain that had considerably swell'd the Rivulets with which this Country abounds, a Thunder Storm arose on the 7th Instant, which was accompany'd with a Storm of Hail, the Stones of which were as big as small Nuts. The Rattle of the Thunder and Hail, and the Roaring of the Wind increased every Minute: This was immediately follow'd by an Explosion of Lightning, from a Cloud which broke violently from the rest, and descended to within 15 Foot of the Surface of the Earth, when it was instantly drove from the West to the East by an impetuous Whirlwind. The Perpendicular Height of the Cloud was about 50 Foot, and the Breadth 300. The first Effects of this Hurricane were felt at the Village of St. Gervais in Belin, where after it had carry'd off the Tiles and Rafter of five or six Houses, it enter'd the Church, split the Steeple, and the Walls of the Choir; and then having finish'd its Circuit round the Village, it went in a direct Line of a Quarter of a League to the Village of Laigne. The Inhabitants saw it coming by the Tiles and Rafter which it drove before it from St. Gervais; and then taking the Ruins of this second Village with it, it carry'd them to Thelache, another Village in the same Line: From whence sliding to the Left, it committed the same Ravage among the Houses of Pavigni, l'Eveque, and Cheire. The Lightning was seen to quiver in the Centre of this Cloud, and to threaten an immediate Eruption. All the Trees it met with in its Passage were torn up by the Roots, or broken; and one of them was carry'd out of the Ground above 200 Paces. The Progress that we saw this Cloud make, was 4 Leagues; but where it stopp'd its Course and its Ravages, or where it was that the Lightning forc'd thro' the Cloud we know not. All this happen'd in the Belinois, 3 Leagues from hence.'

Versailles, Dec. 24. The Opinion prevails more and more, that our Court will observe an exact Neutrality in the present Juncture; and we have Reason indeed to believe that Spain wishes it may continue Neuter, that the War may not become general, and that the King of the Two Sicilies may not run the Hazard of being involv'd in it, and of being attack'd in his Italian Dominions.

Paris, Dec. 25. The King of Spain's Prohibition of the Importation of Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of Great Britain, has given great Pleasure to the Merchants of this City, and the whole Kingdom. Our Manufactures have been introduc'd into Spain ever since the Beginning of this Century, but those of England have all along had the Preference; but 'tis now compar'd that we shall supplant them every where, and that if the War betwixt Spain and England continues but a Couple of Years, we alone shall furnish Spain with the Woollen Cloth, Stuffs, Stockings, Hats, and other Merchandise, that the Spaniards formerly took from England; which will be a vast Profit to France.

I R E L A N D.

Extracts of the Votes of the House of Commons.

Dec. 20. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the Bills following:



An Act for granting and continuing to his Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Wine, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes therein mentioned.

An Act for granting to his Majesty a further additional Duty on Wine, Silk, Hops, China, Earthen, Japan'd or Lacquer'd Ware, and Vinegar; and also a Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound on all Salaries, Profits of Employment, Fees and Pensions, to be applied to pay an Interest of Five Pounds per Cent. per Annum, for the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, or such Part thereof as shall remain unpaid on the 25th Day of December 1739. and towards the Discharge of the said Principal Sum.

Resolved, Nem. Con. That the Thanks of this House be given to the Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq; their Speaker, for the excellent Speech by him made this Day at the Bar of the House of Peers, on the presenting those Bills, and that he be desired to print the same. 'Tis a follow:

May it please your Grace!

I Obey with great Satisfaction the Commands of the House of Commons, by presenting to your Grace the Bills for granting such Supplies, as were ask'd with great Moderation from the Throne, and given with equal Unanimity by the Subject.

The Commons are sensible how much they owe upon this Occasion to your Grace's Representations of the true Circumstances of this Kingdom, and are persuaded from your known Candour and Truth, that his Majesty hath been justly inform'd, hat the Abilities of his People of Ireland bear a small Proportion to their Attachments to his Sacred Person and Royal House, to their Vigilance for the Protestant Cause, and to their determin'd Zeal against the Common Enemy.

They hope these Testimonies of Duty and Affection will be favourably receiv'd by their Gracious Sovereign, who counts his Bounty to his Subjects at home among the strongest Bulwarks against his Enemies abroad.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec 29. Wind East, and blows very hard. Came down and remains his Majesty's Ship the Charham, with the Dutch Ship from East India.

L O N D O N.

We hear that a Plate is engrav'd in Holland, representing the Republick of the United Provinces by a Lion in a Cradle, rock'd by a great Foreign Minister, who sings it to Sleep, notwithstanding the Barking of Four English Dogs to awaken it.

They write from Vienna, that the Conditions demanded of Count Sackendorf for his Release and Re-establishment are, That he shall keep Silence as to what has pass'd upon his Account since he was vested with the general Command in Hungary; That he shall not seek for Revenge upon any Persons whom he shall suspect to have done him ill Offices; and That he shall engage not to serve any other Prince or Power but his Imperial Majesty.

Those Letters contradict all the Reports that the Imperial Court intended to assemble an Army in Italy. They add, that a Quarrel has happen'd at Vienna between the Dorellicks of the English and Hanoverian Ministers, and those of the French Ambassador, which proceeded so far as that Violence was us'd on both Sides; but on the Complaint of the French Ambassador to those Ministers, they gave him a satisfactory Answer, and the Affair is entirely adjust'd.

They write from Lisbon, that the Spanish Garrison at Oran suffers very much for Want of Provisions, all the Vessels that were bringing them Supplies being taken by the English Squadron; and that they flatter themselves at Gibraltar, that these Circumstances may oblige the Spaniards to abandon Oran, and in that case some think the English will take Possession of it.

Last Saturday dy'd at Redstone, her Ladyship's Seat near Leeds, the Right Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, a Lady who stood distinguish'd in a most eminent Manner from the rest of her Sex, by every Accomplishment religious, civil and humane, that could give a Value to, or adorn human Nature. The Pen of a Saint only (says our Correspondent) can describe her Virtues, or the Tongue of an Angel express them as they deserve.

Last Friday dy'd at his Seat at Womansland Thomas Marsh, Esq; Deputy-governor of Dover Castle, and one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for Kent.

A few Days ago dy'd another of those Justices, viz. the Rev. Mr. Belcher, Rector of Ulcombe near Maidstone.

Last Saturday died at his House at Chelsea Henry Parsons, Esq; Member of Parliament for Malden in Essex, &c. &c.

Last Friday the eldest Son of Mr. Vandermire an eminent Painter in Princes-street Cavendish-square, was drown'd in the Reservoir near the said Square, (by the breaking of the Ice as he was skating) in the sight of 200 People, none of whom had the Humanity to give him the least Assistance, tho' he often importun'd it during the Space of 20 Minutes that he struggled for Life.

Last Saturday Morning two Gardners-boats were overet in Chelsea Reach, by the high Wind, and three Persons drown'd.

On Saturday last the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge-Lottery, viz No. 14202, 1000 l. No. 40122, 500 l. No. 52556, 62424, 321, 18233, each 100 l. No. 9887, 1070, 45404, 67746, 51245, each 50 l.

On Saturday Morning last, about Six o'Clock, a Fire broke out at the Black Horse Alehouse in Market-lane, St. James's Market, which entirely consumed the same, and greatly damaged the House adjoining. The People with great Difficulty saved their Lives, by getting over the Tops of the Houses.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Heaton of Burr-street, Middlesex, Brewer, Broker and Chapman.

William Hyde, late of Droitwich, Worcestershire, Merchant.

Thomas Ayles, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, Mercer.

High Water this Day	morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	00 00	00 27

Bank Stock 139. India 159. South Sea 97 1-half. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 110. Three per Cent 100. Seven per Cent. Rent 110 3-4. Five per Cent. ditto 95 3-4. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-4. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. 7 s. Prem. South Sea ditto. Bank Circulation 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Milton Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8. Lottery Ticket 7 l. 10 s.

This Day is publish'd,

In Spanish and English,

(Price One Shilling)

HIS Catholic Majesty's Conduct compared with that of his Britannick Majesty, as well with regard to what happen'd before the Convention of the 14th of January of this Year 1739, as to what has been done since; until the Publication of Reprints and Declaration of War.

Printed by Authority at Madrid by Antonio Marin. Printed for T. Cooper, in Pater-noster-row. R. Amey, opposite Craig's Court, Charing-Cross; and A. Dodd, at Temple-Bar.

LAW BOOKS Lately Published, Printed for T. OSBORNE, in Gray's-Inn.

1. PRECEDENTS in Chancery: Being a Collection of Cases argued and adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1735.

2. Reports of Cases taken and adjudged in the Court of Chancery in the Reign of King Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. and Queen Anne. Being special Cases, and most of them decreed with the Assistance of the Judges, and all of them referring to the Register Books, wherein are settled several Points of Equity, Law, and Practice. To which are added learned Arguments, relating to the Antiquity of the said Court, its Dignity, Power, and Jurisdiction: The great Case between the Dukes of Albemarle and the Earl of Bath. The Third Edition, with Additions.

3. Reports of Cases adjudged in the Court of King's Bench, from the 33d Year of King Charles II. to the 9th Year of King William III. With some Arguments in special Cases. By Robert Skinner late of the Inner Temple, Esq; Published by his Son Matthew Skinner, Sergeant at Law.

4. The Report of several Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, from the first of King James II. to the 10th Year of King William III. Collected by Roger Comberbatch, Esq; late Recorder of Chester, Published by his Son Roger Comberbatch, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

5. Modern Cases in Law and Equity, in Two Parts: Containing, 1st. Reports of special Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Years of King George the First. 2d. Cases argued and decreed in the High Court of Chancery, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Years of King George the First. To which are added, some special Cases on Appeals.

6. Cases argued and decreed in the High Court of Chancery, in Three Parts. The Third Edition, carefully corrected from the Errors of former Impressions. To which are now added, Proper Notes and References to the ancient and modern Books of Law and Equity, with many new Cases, Maxims, and Rules, necessary for illustrating and explaining the Whole.

N B At the above said T. OSBORNE's may be had all manner of Books at the cheapest Rates, and Money for any Library or Parcel of Books and Manuscripts.

This Day is publish'd,

[Price One Shilling]

THE Twelfth Epistle of the First Book of Horace imitated.

By GEORGE OGLE, Esq;

Printed for R. Dodsley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall.

Of whom may be had,

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, and eleventh Epistles of the first Book of Horace imitated, by the same Hand.

Where also may be had, other Works of the Author, viz. 1. Antiquities explain'd; being a Collection of fifty figures, Gems, engrav'd on Copper-Plates; their Subjects of Compositions illustrated by singular Descriptions taken from the Classics: With Translations of every Greek or Latin Poetical Tale. From Boccaccio, Petrarch, Chaucer, &c.

To Persons of either Sex

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, or other NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES

PARALYSIS, and PARALYTIC DISEASES so frequent of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Disorders: This occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a *Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, so that those labouring under these miserable Afflictions, may know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Liver) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon find all Numbness, Dizziness, and Shaking, or Reformation of Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or paretic Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard Labour, or any other Cause, for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expels wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, restores the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Senses, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

The only short and infallible Cure

for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbuts, tho' arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree, or ever so many Years standing, and that without any tedious Cure, or the least Purging, which by an unaccountable Manner is generally advised, although always found rather to increase than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROPS WHICH, without the least Trouble

Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, drive out the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, by Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the juices, purify Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse sinews from Impurities, directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, black blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Wounds of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, and Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of symptoms by which the Scurvy invades and often lies concealed, the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Disorders.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passage (wherein Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) to remove, other Medicine upon Earth can compare with none, but that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Stages, persons, they also effectually and immediately cure the Gout in the Urine, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and all other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the pleasantly Lightness, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration, good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to cure sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these famous Drops have gained among Persons of Taste for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all sick Humours, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them under the same, and others under other Names: Be careful, therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, or the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Yard, in the parish of St. Dunstons, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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